

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1883.

The Viceroy is excessively annoyed at the "protest" sent; and, considering the difficulty of centralizing the troops, the distance from the viceregal yamen to Shantien, and, moreover, the suddenness of the outbreak, (settling to one side the possibility of pre-meditation), H.E. did his best. Summary executions are going on every day, and on Sunday no less than thirty-four men were decapitated. The reason of the Viceroy's annoyance at the "protest" of the Consuls is not on account of the "protest" itself, but at the "precipitate want of confidence" in the Viceroy's ability to deal with the matter, expressed through the "protest" by the consuls themselves. The "old buffer" feels himself aggrieved, and consequently would not visit any of the consuls himself, save Mr. Seymour, who received an official visit from the Viceroy, Taratar General, and Colonel commanding the troops at Canton, this forenoon. I learn that this visit has been of a most promising nature and that their Excellencies gave Mr. Seymour every assurance that a most energetic vigilance would be sustained tending to keep matters in order so that the European community would feel a sense of security. The Viceroy as yet has not visited the other Consuls about the riot affair, so it is quite a feather in Mr. Consul Seymour's cap, when it is taken into consideration that he was so roughly condemned for not signing the "protest" with the rest of the Consuls here. In fact, Mr. Seymour seems to have acted coolly, calmly and deliberately during the great moment of trial, from a great desire not to complicate matters. From further facts I have gathered the Viceroy intends to have ample restitution made to the foreigners, who suffered losses during the disturbance.

By the way, I hear that Sir Richard Rennie has left Shanghai in the French Mail steamer and will most likely arrive in your port to-morrow. The Viceroy seems to be very desirous of avoiding complications, at least for the present, with foreigners through their Consuls, and this desire has taken the form of a proclamation setting forth that the foreigners who have suffered from the depredations and destruction caused by the hordes of lawless wretches, are justly entitled to adequate compensation for the injury done, and it states that the killing of one man is no reason why the people should act in a lawless manner. The proclamation further tends to pacify the present bellicose spirit of the Chinese towards foreigners, at the same time being issued in such a strain as to completely eradicate all idea of fear on the part of the officials of the populace. Heavy punishment is threatened to all offenders. Street gatherings, either friendly or adversely towards foreigners, are strictly prohibited, and even rewards of thirty dollars per capita are offered to informers who bring the transgressors of the proclamation to the notice of the authorities.

The gunboats are all here as usual and everything seems to convince people that steps are being taken for the prevention of the recurrence of the disastrous fray of the 10th instant.

* From Colonel Macleod, the U.S. Consul here, who has received a private letter from Mr. Seymour we learn that our "Special" "tips" are substantially correct and that Consul Seymour "had a talk with the Viceroy and gave him the highest official visit to the United States Consulate this forenoon, (yesterday) and gave the most satisfactory assurances of vigilance in maintaining order, and giving security to foreigners." —Ed. H. K. T. Telegraph.

AFFAIRS IN TONQUIN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HAI PHONG, September 15th, 1883.
In my last letter dated the 10th inst. I wrote as follows:—"The friction between the civil and military authorities is increasing and has already caused a good deal of trouble, and it seems impossible to prevent this jealousy between the respective services. It is a great pity that the French Government were induced to place the military element had completely subjugated the country." These words were strangely prophetic. I have predicted from the first that the opposing interests represented by the civil and military authorities would eventually create serious trouble, and the crash has at length come. The interference of M. Harmand, the civil commissioner, with military affairs at last became so intolerable that General Bouet found it was impossible to retain his position with advantage to the interests of France and with dignity to the service to which he belongs. Consequently he has thrown up his command and returns direct to France via Hongkong.

This unfortunate piece of business, caused solely through jealousy, is greatly to be deplored; for the Orientals will be sure to reap substantial advantages from what must be regarded as a sign of weakness. The Black Flags as soon as they hear of this split in the French camp are bound to regain confidence, and as their numbers are reported to have been recently very largely augmented, there is almost a certainty that some severe fighting will shortly take place in the vicinity of Hanoi.

Affairs even around Haiphong are much less satisfactory than they have been. On the 15th inst. the Resident here sent a detachment of 50 Annamite police, which has recently raised, to Mount Elephant to drive away some Chinese and Annamite pirates reported to be haunting that district. When the police arrived at their destination they were attacked by the pirates and totally routed. The three leaders were killed and out of the 50 men, only about a score returned to Haiphong. A few stragglers have, however, since come in. If the French civil authorities think they will succeed in subjugating Tonquin with such allies as these cowardly Annamites, they will pretty quickly discover the grievous error into which they have apparently fallen.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

FROM HONGKONG TO BRITISH NORTH BORNEO AND BACK.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

SIR,—As an old Hongkong resident, I think the following few ideas jotted down by me on a recent trip to North Borneo may be of some interest to other old residents who may feel inclined to vary the run to Japan, Shanghai or other of the northern ports when in search of a good place to have a little rest from business, or that more important but less easily found *satisfactorily*, improved health.

The long trying summer which is now wearing near its close had played havoc with me, and I was in what my friends called a "queer" state of health. Shanghai was no improvement on Hongkong, being quite as hot, if not hotter, and the idea that cholera was rampant in the nearer Coast Ports kept me from giving them a turn. Something had to be done, and I used Mr. Coffin, and self would soon have got into closer contact than I care about just yet, and I was advised to again make a trip to Borneo, having been once there before shortly after the opening of the Settlement. Acting on the advice of a number of seafaring friends I had my "donkey" packed, and on September 1st found myself on board the "Master," and off to the land of promise.

I found nothing stirring in the political world of the small colony, but was greatly struck with

the improvements which have been made in Kudat and Sandakan since I first saw these places. The weather was beautifully cool even during the day time, and every night I was quite able to use my blanket in addition to the sheet and coverlet.

There is something in the atmosphere in Borneo which is so different to the air of China, that I should really like some able scientist to give the matter a close study and make known to us dwellers in this city of sweat and sorrow what that difference is. Although the sun was strong during the day, the breeze had none of that heat from which we in China suffer so much, but was invigorating in a high degree and soon made me feel a different being, and strongly reminded me of the climate of northern Queensland, which colony I travelled through some twenty-five years ago.

To those who are a little bit worn out with the long summer and are in want of a change, I would strongly recommend a trip to Borneo. You are about ten days at sea in making the round trip and the eight days spent in and around Kudat and Sandakan can be made most pleasant and comfortable, the fine scenery, cool nights and genial people tending greatly to knock all weariness out of one's previously overworked body mind. Doubtless there are some people who will laugh at the idea of going to Borneo in search of health, but I can assure those sceptics that they could not do better than try my advice, especially about this season of the year. The "Thales" is a nice comfortable steamer with a fine saloon and they keep a capital table. The captain and his officers are as agreeable and attentive and pleasant a lot as one could possibly wish to meet with, and this always helps to enhance the pleasure of a trip whether a person is in delicate health or otherwise.

While I was in Borneo I was told by several people that about the time the volcanic disturbances took place in the Sunda Straits a sound like heavy cannonading was distinctly heard in Sandakan and on the East coast. The people there were unaware of what had taken place until we took down the news. The sun at the time the cannonading was heard appeared of a green color, and even when we were there it was showing a sickly tint.

H. M. ship "Magpie" left Sandakan the day before we did, on a surveying trip.

Enclosing my card, and again impressing upon the weary ones requiring rest and renewed health the great benefits to be gained by a round trip to Borneo.

I am &c., &c.,

"REJUVENATED."

Hongkong 17th September, 1883.

"SKY" RACES.

To the EDITOR of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEAR SIR.—I was very much pleased to note in the issue of your paper on Saturday last a paragraph, which though small in itself, was of a sufficiency to place the public on the quietus as to the much talked of "Sky" Races to take place this autumn.

If you rightly remark, the C. C. fears that the "paucity of ponies" will make the thing a failure rather than a success, that worthy gentleman had much better take a casual ramble around various portions of the Colony, between the hours of three and six in the afternoon, and he can satisfy himself, that, if that is all the reason of his fears, he will find that they are groundless.

As for the matter of introducing "pedestrianism" other than "equestrianism" on a recognized race course, I am greatly surprised that our worthy C. C. "did not oughter know better" than to even hint at such a thing.

I would suggest four or five *bond fide* races under "Off Day" rules as a good programme.

I beg, Mr. Editor, that your sporting column will afford me space for these few lines, knowing full well that like "An Old Sportsman," I am fond of true sport.

Yours, &c., NIMROD.

Hongkong, September 17th, 1883.

THE HONAM ROUGHS.

To the EDITOR of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—There has been so much talk about the unfortunate Customs officer Logan, and such a great deal of blame thrown on him by people who don't know anything about the matter, or about the people in Canton, that I hope you will allow me to relate my little experiences in that quarter. As an old Customs officer who lived on the Honam side I think I may claim to know something of what foreigners have to put up with from the rabbles, which is composed of thieves, smugglers and pirates.

A single incident which happened to myself will explain a great deal. I am a one-armed man, having lost "a fin" in the service of the Chinese Government. When in the Canton Customs it seemed I made myself obnoxious to the smugglers on the Honam side by making some seizures of contraband goods, in the performance of my duty, and once when I seized 50 pairs of tangles was set upon in the street, knocked down and would have been murdered if I had not got my revolver out and kept the crowd at bay. I had always to go armed, or my life would not have been safe, and it is just the same with all the officers who make seizures. You cannot walk along the streets without being insulted, and when in self defence you turn round, and perhaps strike a rascal who is inciting the mob to stone you, the affair is reported to your superior and you are discharged from your situation—as I was for merely defending myself.

I have known Logan for a very long time and the trial place I hope the Judge will have everything investigated, as from what I am told by people who were there the affair originated with the Honam roughs, who attacked the Europeans first without any provocation. The Chinese say that they have paid Mr. Francis thirty thousand taels to get Logan hung, but they will, make a great mistake as the truth must come out, and then will be seen who is to blame.

I have known Logan for a very long time and he is a most peaceable man. When the trial place I hope the Judge will have everything investigated, as from what I am told by people who were there the affair originated with the Honam roughs, who attacked the Europeans first without any provocation. The Chinese say that they have paid Mr. Francis thirty thousand taels to get Logan hung, but they will, make a great mistake as the truth must come out, and then will be seen who is to blame.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE ROBERTSON.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1883.

FOOCHOW.

We are pleased to learn that there is a fair prospect of a visit from a representative team of the Hongkong Cricket Club to compete with our Foochow cricketees. The invitation being given for the festive season—when business is temporarily suspended—may, we trust, allow of its acceptance; and especially as there is the further inducement of being able to witness our Winter Race Meeting.

Against the recent collision between the French gun-boat *Volta*, and the pilot boat *Marie*, we are informed that Shanghai is fixed as the venue of the suit, and that the necessary documents have been forwarded to the latter port for the hearing of the cause. Although we have heard of various expressions of opinion as to who was to blame, still *pendente lite*, we refrain from expressing an opinion upon the subject.

The heat of the weather appears to have the effect of making the natives unusually irascible, as we have noticed a considerably larger number of disturbances of late than are generally observable when there are no festivals, being held. Only a few days ago, a quarrel over quite a petty

affair, resulted in a Chinaman being stabbed so fearfully that there is but slight hope of his recovery; and yesterday we witnessed a native another by the queen with one hand, and deliberately attempt to cut his throat with a large knife he held in the other hand. The victim, however, escaped with the loss of his right ear, which was completely severed from his head by one blow.

We notice that the Fohkien Racing Committee have fixed their Winter Meeting for the 13th, 14th and 15th days of December next; and that entries for the same, close on the 22nd of November. We are pleased to observe an additional by-law, which enacts, that after the date of closing of entries, no ponies will be allowed on the course during training hours, except those entered for the Meeting. As during the training gallops prior to the last Spring Meeting, there were some rather narrow escapes from accident arising from this cause, both owners and trainers are indebted to the Racing Committee for the insertion of this clause in their by-laws.

The Albanian tribe are reputed for having even a greater antipathy to emigration than the Chinese. An Albino, however, has been in Foochow some days, roaming about in a destitute condition, and appears to "astonish the natives" as much as the natives astonish him. The Chinese, who are so liberal towards their fellows when in a state of poverty, evidently consider that charity begins at home, as this poor unfortunate man only received the gaze of passers by, whereas a Chinese beggar, within a short distance, was leisurely enjoying his chow-chow, and although early in the day, was in receipt of sufficient cash to purchase food enough for a week.

At about 9 a.m. this morning, the 14th inst., a row of houses in the Woosung Road, which had partly been taken down previous to being re-built, unexpectedly collapsed, burying seven of the native workmen. P. C. Welch proceeded to the scene of the accident, and with the assistance of some "coolies" who succeeded in extricating the man, who were all more or less injured. They were, at once, removed to St. Luke's Hospital, where they were attended by Dr. Boone and Dr. Jamieson. Only three were considered seriously injured, and they are at present in the hospital. One man received an internal injury, which will probably prove fatal; another had one of his legs lacerated to such a degree that in some places the bare bone was visible, and a third had his head severely bruised. The houses that tumbled down were to number, and people living in the neighbourhood state that the crash and the dust which was caused by their fall threw the Chinese population living in the vicinity into a state of bewilderment—*Mercury*.

soldiers at Kinsan, Woosung, &c. There will be a drill in the respective places when he arrives.

At about half-past ten this morning (Sept. 14th) Sir Harry Parkes, accompanied by Sir R. T. Robbie, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Mowat, Mr. Keswick, Mr. Paterson and one or two other gentlemen, proceeded to Two Jetty, where Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s steam-launch was waiting to convey Sir Harry on board the *Vigilant*. After bidding farewell to the gentlemen he embarked, accompanied by Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Hughes, on board the steam-launch, which after having taken Sir Harry on board the despatch vessel, returned to the jetty. On Sir Harry's arrival on board the *Vigilant* the Union Jack was hoisted at the fore, and soon afterwards she left her moorings on her way for the north. We hear that she will proceed *old Chefoo* as far as Taku, whence Sir Harry will go by private steamer to Tientsin. The *Vigilant* will leave Taku for Yokohama to meet the British fleet, which is expected to arrive there towards the end of this month.

At about 9 a.m. this morning, the 14th inst., a row of houses in the Woosung Road, which had partly been taken down previous to being re-built, unexpectedly collapsed, burying seven of the native workmen. P. C. Welch proceeded to the scene of the accident, and with the assistance of some "coolies" who succeeded in extricating the man, who were all more or less injured. They were, at once, removed to St. Luke's Hospital, where they were attended by Dr. Boone and Dr. Jamieson. Only three were considered seriously injured, and they are at present in the hospital. One man received an internal injury, which will probably prove fatal; another had one of his legs lacerated to such a degree that in some places the bare bone was visible, and a third had his head severely bruised. The houses that tumbled down were to number, and people living in the neighbourhood state that the crash and the dust which was caused by their fall threw the Chinese population living in the vicinity into a state of bewilderment—*Mercury*.

At about 9 a.m. this morning, the 14th inst., a row of houses in the Woosung Road, which had partly been taken down previous to being re-built, unexpectedly collapsed, burying seven of the native workmen. P. C. Welch proceeded to the scene of the accident, and with the assistance of some "coolies" who succeeded in extricating the man, who were all more or less injured. They were, at once, removed to St. Luke's Hospital, where they were attended by Dr. Boone and Dr. Jamieson. Only three were considered seriously injured, and they are at present in the hospital. One man received an internal injury, which will probably prove fatal; another had one of his legs lacerated to such a degree that in some places the bare bone was visible, and a third had his head severely bruised. The houses that tumbled down were to number, and people living in the neighbourhood state that the crash and the dust which was caused by their fall threw the Chinese population living in the vicinity into a state of bewilderment—*Mercury*.

Intimations.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

S. H. MUMM & CO'S CHAMPAGNE QUARTS.....\$22 per Case. PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to MELCHERS & CO., Hongkong, 2nd March, 1883. [8]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & CO'S CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case. PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to MELCHERS & CO., Hongkong, 2nd March, 1883. [8]

FOR SALE.

EX STEAMSHIP "LAERTES."

A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [673]

FOR SALE.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE.

Capable of Condensing Three Thousand Gallons per day.

Apply to G. FENWICK & CO., Victoria Foundry, Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [128]

FOR SALE.

BEST Quality of GOLDEN GATE and WESTERN MILLS FLOUR, lately from San Francisco.

PONGEE SILK of all kinds.

Apply to FUNG TANG, OF HEE CHEONG CHING HONG, 42, Bonham Strand, Hongkong, 6th August, 1883. [624]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FIVE TO SIX HUNDRED TONS COKKE.

IN LOTS FROM ONE TON UPWARDS.

COAL TAR IN BARRELS.

CHOY CHEW,

230, FAIA WEST.

Hongkong, 5th April,

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF

AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1883.

SHAM sentiment is evidently a cheap commodity in Hongkong; judging both from the independent and inspired utterances in the press of this colony on the recent action of Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, Police Magistrate, in sentencing Mr. John Flanagan to fourteen days' imprisonment and a fine of \$10 for a brutal, cowardly and entirely unprovoked assault on the Chinese boy, Fung Ahing. It has been our disagreeable duty on more occasions than one to have found fault with Mr. Wodehouse in the performance of his duties in his several positions of magistrate, coroner, and superintendent of the fire-brigade, and we are rather afraid that our criticisms have not always erred on the side of leniency. When this officer was first appointed to the magisterial bench we did not hesitate to record our candid opinion that he was eminently unqualified for the position; after the bitter persecution of Dr. Fisher, in the case of the late Captain Lee, we had no alternative but to affirm that as a coroner Mr. Wodehouse was scandalously incompetent; and with the knowledge that he knew far less practically of fire engines, and fire brigade work generally than the lowest workman on the establishment, we were bound in common honesty to state that Sir George Bowen had not acted wisely in placing a mere novice, a holiday fireman, at the head of such an important department. We have no intention of taking back a single word of what we have at various times written of Mr. Wodehouse's unfitness for each and all of the positions he holds in the Government service of Hongkong; we have not the slightest hesitation, while admitting that he has by assiduous study made immense progress, in affirming that he has yet a vast deal to acquire before he can fairly claim to be up to his work; but we are not inclined to allow a responsible officer of the government, who, whatever his foibles and imperfections, has always been thoroughly straightforward and independent, to be ruthlessly sacrificed by the discordant and senseless yelping of a number of maudlin sentimentalists, blind and deaf to all sense of justice and fair play.

We elect to defend Mr. Wodehouse from the unjustifiable attacks which have been made on him by both our contemporaries with regard to this Flanagan affair, taking our stand on the simple facts of the case. Mr. John Flanagan is a clerk by profession and his residence is somewhere in Wanchai. On Thursday night last Mr. Flanagan went home rather late and knocked at the door; it was opened by a Chinese boy, Fung Ahing, who had been in his employ for about a month. As soon as the door was opened Mr. Flanagan seized hold of the boy by the queue, and hammered him most unmercifully in the face with his clenched fist, closing up both eyes and otherwise damaging his frontispiece. The boy, who had given not one iota of provocation, sent for a constable and Mr. Flanagan was taken to the police station, but was eventually released on depositing \$25 as bail. The unfortunate Fung Ahing was so severely beaten that he had to be sent to the Government Civil Hospital, and when discharged from that useful institution, according to the evidence of police sergeant Edwards, "there was nothing amiss with him excepting that his eyes were much swollen and his face bruised." In the opinion of the Chinese boy Mr. Flanagan was the worse for drink; the police sergeant stated that "he was not drunk though he had been drinking." We have not the pleasure of being personally acquainted

with the redoubtable Flanagan, but seriously speaking we cannot compliment him on the exceeding feeble defence he offered for his cowardly outrage on an unoffending and defenceless boy. The yarn told by Mr. Flanagan to the magistrate was just a trifling too "thin"—even for Mr. Wodehouse. "I returned home about nine o'clock," said Mr. Flanagan, "and was unable to get into the house, as no one answered the bell. I went away and returned at about twenty minutes to ten, but being still unable to get in, left again. Finally returned at 12.30, and after ringing a long time the boy came and let me in. I was annoyed and did strike the boy." This story was not in any way corroborated, and if it did not look ridiculous on the face of it, it is distinctly contradicted by the evidence of the "boy." But even if it had been strictly accurate in every detail, it would have been no excuse for conduct which is fortunately rare in this colony. It is only just to state that Mr. Flanagan expressed his sorrow for having struck the boy, but whatever influence this expression of regret might have carried with the magistrate was completely demolished by the further remark that "he was sorry that he hurt the boy as much as he did, but he did it under the influence of passion after receiving much provocation by being kept out of his house." Mr. Flanagan also expressed his willingness to make the boy reparation and pay him any compensation the magistrate thought fit. But Mr. Wodehouse did not consider the ease—one that could be settled by a trifling monetary compensation; he said the assault was a most brutal one and that when the complainant first appeared before him his face presented a spectacle which ought never to have been seen, and pointing out that these assaults by Europeans tended to cause so much ill feeling that it was necessary to put them down, informed Mr. Flanagan that he intended making an example of him, and that the sentence of the Court would be fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labor, and \$10 as compensation to the complainant or a further term of seven days. Mr. Flanagan then discovered, apparently for the first time, that he had a wife and two children and that to send him to gaol would effect his utter ruin, and so implored the magistrate to substitute a money penalty for the term of imprisonment, a request to which Mr. Wodehouse firmly declined to accede.

These are the plain unvarnished facts of the case; we have sought extenuated nor set down aught in malice. And here are one or two extracts from our contemporaries criticising what is said to be a scandalous and a harsh and cruel sentence. Says the *Daily Press*:—Never before, however, we imagine, has any employer in Hongkong received such a sentence as that passed upon Mr. Flanagan on Saturday at the Police Court. The defendant was charged by his boy with assault, which assault consisted of a severe beating on the face, which blackened his eyes. The assault was admitted, but the provocation was stated by defendant to have been the inability to obtain admission to his own house for three hours. This was certainly provocation enough to rouse even a patient man, and whether naturally endowed with that virtue or not, it excited great wrath in the breast of the defendant. It is to be regretted he could not control himself better, for the result was that Mr. Wodehouse sentenced him to 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour without the option of a fine, and to pay \$10 to the boy as compensation for the disfigurement of his face. With the latter portion of the sentence we have no fault to find, but we have no hesitation in condemning the first portion as unnecessarily severe and wholly unwarranted by the facts of the case. When it is remembered that on a previous occasion, when Mr. Bamley, of the Gas Works, was charged with severely thrashing his boy with a stick for impudence and refusal of duty, Mr. Wodehouse dismissed the case on the ground that the boy was at fault, it will be difficult to understand on what principle he inflicted on Mr. Flanagan a degrading punishment for the same offence. We submit that a fine and some compensation to the boy would have been ample punishment for Mr. Flanagan's offence, and we sincerely trust that His Excellency the Administrator will lose no time in revising what we may justly call a harsh and cruel sentence. It is not too much to say that its infliction has excited general indignation.

The *China Mail* is equally intemperate, quite as illogical and a trifle more unjust. Make room for the oracle of the evening "rag."

The sentence passed by Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, at the Police Court on John Flanagan, on Saturday last, is probably the most extraordinary, not to say scandalous, sentence that has been passed by any Magistrate on the Hongkong bench for many months.

There is no question that corporal punishment is unjustifiable in the eye of the law when applied to a servant even when, as it appears in this case, great provocation is given, but the fact of a European losing his temper under sustained provocation, and giving corporal chastisement to his negligent servant while smarting under the annoyance caused him, is no excuse for a Magistrate to deliver a sentence almost without precedent—in its severity and certainly altogether out of proportion in its effects on the unfortunate defendant, to the misdemeanour committed.

We quote below a few of the sapient sentences delivered by Mr. Wodehouse during the last four or five months in cases of assault, from which it will be seen that the idea of imposing a sentence of imprisonment without the option of a fine is an entirely new one, not even having been applied at the Magistracy in cases of aggravated assault with weapons. Coming on the top of the late outbreak of anti-foreign feeling at Canton and elsewhere among the Chinese, it looks very much as though Mr. Wodehouse were going in strongly for the fav-

our and smiles of the pro-Chinese versus European branch of the great Exeter Hall so-called humanitarian party. Mr. Wodehouse will, however, shortly realize the fact that Sir J. P. Hennessy has left the Colony.

With reference to the above extracts we may observe that the statement made by Mr. Flanagan to the magistrate was just a trifling too "thin"—even for Mr. Wodehouse. "I returned home about nine o'clock," said Mr. Flanagan, "and was unable to get into the house, as no one answered the bell. I went away and returned at about twenty minutes to ten, but being still unable to get in, left again. Finally returned at 12.30, and after ringing a long time the boy came and let me in. I was annoyed and did strike the boy." This story was not in any way corroborated, and if it did not look ridiculous on the face of it, it is distinctly contradicted by the evidence of the "boy." But even if it had been strictly accurate in every detail, it would have been no excuse for conduct which is fortunately rare in this colony. It is only just to state that Mr. Flanagan expressed his sorrow for having struck the boy, but whatever influence this expression of regret might have carried with the magistrate was completely demolished by the further remark that "he was sorry that he hurt the boy as much as he did, but he did it under the influence of passion after receiving much provocation by being kept out of his house." Mr. Flanagan also expressed his willingness to make the boy reparation and pay him any compensation the magistrate thought fit. But Mr. Wodehouse did not consider the ease—one that could be settled by a trifling monetary compensation; he said the assault was a most brutal one and that when the complainant first appeared before him his face presented a spectacle which ought never to have been seen, and pointing out that these assaults by Europeans tended to cause so much ill feeling that it was necessary to put them down, informed Mr. Flanagan that he intended making an example of him, and that the sentence of the Court would be fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labor, and \$10 as compensation to the complainant or a further term of seven days. Mr. Flanagan then discovered, apparently for the first time, that he had a wife and two children and that to send him to gaol would effect his utter ruin, and so implored the magistrate to substitute a money penalty for the term of imprisonment, a request to which Mr. Wodehouse firmly declined to accede.

These are the plain unvarnished facts of the case; we have sought extenuated nor set down aught in malice. And here are one or two extracts from our contemporaries criticising what is said to be a scandalous and a harsh and cruel sentence. Says the *Daily Press*:—Never before, however, we imagine, has any employer in Hongkong received such a sentence as that passed upon Mr. Flanagan on Saturday at the Police Court. The defendant was charged by his boy with assault, which assault consisted of a severe beating on the face, which blackened his eyes. The assault was admitted, but the provocation was stated by defendant to have been the inability to obtain admission to his own house for three hours. This was certainly provocation enough to rouse even a patient man, and whether naturally endowed with that virtue or not, it excited great wrath in the breast of the defendant. It is to be regretted he could not control himself better, for the result was that Mr. Wodehouse sentenced him to 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour without the option of a fine, and to pay \$10 to the boy as compensation for the disfigurement of his face. With the latter portion of the sentence we have no fault to find, but we have no hesitation in condemning the first portion as unnecessarily severe and wholly unwarranted by the facts of the case. When it is remembered that on a previous occasion, when Mr. Bamley, of the Gas Works, was charged with severely thrashing his boy with a stick for impudence and refusal of duty, Mr. Wodehouse dismissed the case on the ground that the boy was at fault, it will be difficult to understand on what principle he inflicted on Mr. Flanagan a degrading punishment for the same offence. We submit that a fine and some compensation to the boy would have been ample punishment for Mr. Flanagan's offence, and we sincerely trust that His Excellency the Administrator will lose no time in revising what we may justly call a harsh and cruel sentence. It is not too much to say that its infliction has excited general indignation.

The *China Mail* is equally intemperate, quite as illogical and a trifle more unjust. Make room for the oracle of the evening "rag."

The sentence passed by Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, at the Police Court on John Flanagan, on Saturday last, is probably the most extraordinary, not to say scandalous, sentence that has been passed by any Magistrate on the Hongkong bench for many months.

There is no question that corporal punishment is unjustifiable in the eye of the law when applied to a servant even when, as it appears in this case, great provocation is given, but the fact of a European losing his temper under sustained provocation, and giving corporal chastisement to his negligent servant while smarting under the annoyance caused him, is no excuse for a Magistrate to deliver a sentence almost without precedent—in its severity and certainly altogether out of proportion in its effects on the unfortunate defendant, to the misdemeanour committed.

We quote below a few of the sapient sentences delivered by Mr. Wodehouse during the last four or five months in cases of assault, from which it will be seen that the idea of imposing a sentence of imprisonment without the option of a fine is an entirely new one, not even having been applied at the Magistracy in cases of aggravated assault with weapons. Coming on the top of the late outbreak of anti-foreign feeling at Canton and elsewhere among the Chinese, it looks very much as though Mr. Wodehouse were going in strongly for the fav-

vindication of the law, it is necessary that this brutal treatment of the Chinese by Europeans should be summarily stopped, and Mr. Wodehouse is to be congratulated on having taken the initiative in such a forcible and practical fashion. One word to our rabid friends and we have done. Go to once very pertinently said that of all thieves, fools were the worst; they rob you of time and temper. Mr. Flanagan's apologists have done even more than this. They have degraded our common humanity by defending cowardice and brutality.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 18th September.

THE TONQUIN QUESTION.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed the Ministry that the negotiations are progressing favorably with the Marquis Tseng, and the French Government is resolved upon adopting a conciliatory policy.

THE REVOLT IN CROATIA.

The Croatian revolt is extending to Bosnia.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French ironclad *Triomphante* left the harbour this morning for a cruise.

THE sensational strike of the mafous at the Horse Bazaar, Shanghai, terminated on the afternoon of the 13th inst.

INTELLIGENCE from Korea announces the establishment of a Board of Health in the Japanese settlement in that country.

THE British steamer *Esmeralda* and the American steamer *Ping-On* have been chartered to take cargoes of coal to Haiphong.

THE Winter Meeting of the Fohien Race Club will take place on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of December. Entries close on November 22nd.

THE steamer *Fookang*, which arrived at Shanghai on the 13th, reported having passed the *Store Nordiske* at anchor off the Taichow Islands.

THE French corvette *Volta* with Monsieur Tricou, the French Ambassador to China, on board, left Shanghai for the north on the evening of the 13th inst. M. Tricou goes to Peking.

SIR GEORGE BOWEN left Shanghai for Chaffoon route to Peking in the steamship *Kowshing* at noon on the 13th inst. Sir Harry Parkes left Shanghai for the north on the evening of the 13th inst. M. Tricou goes to Peking.

THERE is an eating house in New York where coffee is sold at a cent a cup, and meats and stews at three and four cents a plate. There are also two saloons where beer is sold at a cent a glass.

THE famous packet liner *Great Western*, now sailing between San Francisco and other Pacific ports, is already twice as old as ships usually get to be. She first sailed from New York to Liverpool forty years ago, and remained in the Atlantic fleet twenty-nine years.

WE read that the recent attempt to revive the gold excitement in Lower California does not promise to be a success. It may be that there are good placers in the desert, far from water, but they would have to be very rich to pay the cost of working and the transportation of water.

THE French paddle despatch boat *Aloette* left Haiphong for Saigon on the 15th inst., carrying important despatches from M. Harmand, the civil commissioner in Tonquin, to M. Thomson, Governor of Cochin-China, and also special telegrams for the French Government in Paris.

MONSIEUR PATENOTRE, the recently appointed French Minister to the Court of Peking, was formerly chargé d'affaires at that capital. He was in Peking during the conference of the Ministers in 1879-80. It is said that M. Tricou was superseded at the express request of the Chinese Government.

H. R. H. the Maharanah of Johore arrived at Hankow at the commencement of the racing season, and presented the Racing Club with a cup, value taels 200. We trust the Maharanah will be down here in time for the "Sky" meeting.

The presence of royalty would quickly remove the difficulties which are said to exist in arranging a programme.

ONE of the most singular, considerate and original benevolent institutions is, says an American paper, undoubtedly the Sandikin Society of Berlin, of Israëlitic origin, intended for the relief of indigent mothers immediately after their confinement. The Society has two collection boxes—one marked with the letter A (Aleph), the other with B (Beth). The former is sealed, and can, in case of necessity, be opened by the elders only; the other is always open. On the occurrence of a death in the Israëlitic community (be it the family rich or poor), or on the confinement of a woman belonging to the same, the open box B, filled with money, as well as the sealed one, A, is sent to the family, the head of which is free to appropriate the money in B wholly or in part, if only in part, he or she is required to put the remainder into box A. Rich persons are expected to transfer the whole of the contents of box B into A and add thereto whatever their conscience or their means will prompt or permit them. The messenger of the Society calls after some days to retake the boxes. He of course finds box B empty, but nobody knows whether the money sent in the same has been used or whether more has been added to A. Meanwhile the indigent have been assisted without having felt embarrassed and the rich have done good without ostentation. The Society has existed for more than a century, its humane purposes are said to have of late years been restricted to the relief of mothers only.

Mr. Flanagan richly deserves all he has got, and we trust his present experience will prove a useful lesson to him hereafter. He is not a martyr, whatever rabid apologists for his conduct may try to make out, and he knows it. We have no desire to preach hardly on Flanagan in his troubles, but rather the contrary, as he will find should be ever deserve and stand in need of public support. But for the preservation of order, the interests of justice and the

steamer *Kwongsing* left the Cosmopolitan Dock to-day, and the *Mensaleh* will dock there to-morrow.

THE estimated population of Ireland at the middle of the year 1882 was 5,097,730. During that year, 89,136 persons emigrated from the country.

WE are informed by the C.H.K. Wa-Hop Telegraph Co., that their station at Kow-Wa has been repaired, and communication with Canton is now restored.

ONE hundred and seven couples who thought themselves ill-suited, and too many whom, perhaps, were so, applied for divorce in the Connecticut Supreme Court during the first six months of this year.

THE British gunboat *Esk*, one of the reserve vessels lying at Kowloon, went out for a trial trip to the Ly-ee-moon Pass this morning at 10.20 and returned shortly before noon. She attained a rate of speed which, considering the time she has been out of deck, must be regarded as very satisfactory.

A RICH but miserly old man named Hallor, who was fond of the theatre, but always went into the gallery, once beat Sheridan a supper that he could not instantaneously make a rhyme on his name. The wit accepted the wager, and instantly said,—

"There is an old man named Hallor,
Who loves himself such a small salary,
That when he would go
To see a stage show,
He speaks to the shilling gallery."

IN a most unaccountable manner Mr. Un Alon, one of the vagrant class, mistook the till of Wong Acheong's shop for his own cash box and abstracted therefrom the sum of seventy cents. Being exasperated by aught his mistake Un Alon resorted to the leg bail argument but was finally stopped in his career by a lunatic who tripped up the runaway and yanked him off to durance vile. For the next three months Mr. Un will give his best services to the gaol authorities in return for his bare board and lodging.

CHUN AYUN, a member of that numerous gang who roam about plundering children of their silver ornaments, faced his worship this morning on a charge of snatching a thirty cent silver ornament from the person of a small child yesterday. The evidence clearly showed that Chun was a thoroughly "bad hat," and not the sort of man who honestly earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, so he was treated to six weeks' hard labor in the "Retreat," which it is hoped will serve to cure him of his snatching habits.

ON the 13 sick men landed on Stonecutters Island from the steamer *Afghan* five have since succumbed to the cholera and eight are reported to be progressing towards recovery. The German steamer *Duburg* which was placed in quarantine on the 16th instant has not, we are glad to state, had any cases on board. The *China* which came in this afternoon from Swatow displayed the yellow flag at her fore and steamed direct to the quarantine ground. We have not been able to ascertain whether she has any sickness on board.

COMMENTING on the death of Mr. Edward Sheppard, reported in our columns yesterday, the *Foochow Herald* of the 13th instant says:—The deceased was one of the oldest residents in China, having settled in the East in the year 1836, and he had been for nearly ten years the representative of Messrs. Russell & Co.'s house in Foochow. Upon receipt of the mournful intelligence, the flags of the various Consulates at this port, and of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s establishment, were lowered to half-mast, out of respect for the deceased.

IS the special paragraph of our evening contemporary hopelessly and helplessly insane—or what? Here is his latest flight of fancy.—We understand that Mr. Creasy Ewens, solicitor here, has been called to Canton by the Vicere, who is desirous of consulting him as to the indemnity to be paid to the sufferers by the late riot on Shamian. The fact is that Mr. Ewens is acting under Chinese supervision, for the Canton authorities in the Logan



The Hongkong Telegraph

No. 512.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

SHOOTING SEASON
1883-1884.LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR ASSORTMENT
OF:
SPORTMEN'S AMMUNITION AND
SUNDRIES,comprising:
SPORTING GUNS, in newest styles, in Cases
Filled with Ammunition;
ELEY'S NEW METAL LINED and other
CARTRIDGE CASES;
WHITE, GREY, and GREASE, PROOF
WADS;
CYLINDRICAL WIRE CARTRIDGE
CASES;
CHILLED and ORDINARY SHOT.
PIGOU and WILKS' "ALLIANCE" GUN-
POWER.
Re-capping, Loading, Ramming and Turnover
MACHINES.

CARTRIDGE BAGS and BELTS.

GAME BAGS.

SHOOTING BOOTS.

POWDER and SHOT MEASURES and

FLASKS.

DOG WHISTLES and WHIPS.

REVOLVERS, by best English and American

Makers.

TINNED PROVISIONS for SHOOTING

TRIPS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1883. [140]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
TO
MRS. BERNARD.ON
TUESDAY,
THE 25TH SEPTEMBER,WILL BE PLAYED GOLDSMITH'S COMEDY,
"SHE STOOPS TO
CONQUER."Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.'s on THURSDAY, the 20th
instant, at 9 A.M.Stalls and Dress Circle.....\$2
Back Seats.....\$1

Hongkong, 17th September, 1883. [141]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions
from the MORTGAGEES to Sell by
Public Auction, onTUESDAY,
the 25th September, 1883, at 2.30 O'CLOCK P.M.,
on the Premises.A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
Comprising —All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate
at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,
abutting on the North side thereof on the Queen's Road, and measuring thereto 218
feet or thereabouts, on the South side
thereof on Ground lately the Roman Catholic
Cemetery and measuring thereto 218 feet
or thereabouts, on the East side thereof on
Ground in the possession of Government and
measuring thereto 240 feet or there-
abouts, and on the West side thereof on St.
Francis Street, and measuring thereto 280
feet or thereabouts, and registered in the
Land Office as Section A, and the Remaining
Portion of INLAND LOT No. 199, (making together the whole of Inland Lot
No. 199). Together with the HOUSES
and erections thereon, held for the residue of
a term of 75 years from the 26th June, 1883, and for the further term of 924 years
subject to the Annual Crown Rent of £50.The Property will be offered for Sale in 8 Lots,
subject to the existing tenancies and lettings
thereof.For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply toBRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors, Hongkong,
or toJ. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1883. [143]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,
etc. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.HEAD OFFICE—QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [146]YANG TSZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....\$1,420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....\$1,250,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....\$1,318,355.56TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st.....\$1,668,355.56
March, 1883. [147]

DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.

C. LUCAS, Esq. | W. MEYERDINE, Esq.

A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, EC.POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premia paid by them.RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [148]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000.

(ONE MILLION STERLING).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Undersigned, having been Appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pre-
pared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at
Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [149]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL. \$83,333-33.

RESERVE FUND.....\$70,585-37.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

LEE SING, Esq. LEE YAT-LAU, Esq.

LO YEO MOON, Esq. CHU CHIK NUM, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, etc., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, "PRAYA" WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [150]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the
CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late
of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has
the honor to inform the community that he has
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give
lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano forte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address—MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH.

Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [151]

Intimations.

JUST RECEIVED
ANOTHER LOT OF BOOKS EX S.S. "DECCAN."
(10)LESSING'S Prose Works.
Cory's Dante.
Manzon's The Betrothed.
André's The Draughtsman's Hand-book of Plan
and Map Drawing.
Burn's Architectural Engineering and Mechanical
Drawing-book.
Burn's School Drawing-book.
Burn's Ornamental Drawing and Architectural
Design.
Burn's Mechanics and Mechanism.
Burn's The Steam Engine.
Anstey's Vice-Versa.
Hedge's Electric Lighting.
Sawyer's do. do.
Rick's Elementary Arithmetic and how to teach
it.
Todhunter's Algebra and Key.
Haddon's Book-keeping.
Humboldt's Travels.Falconer and Hamilton's Strabo.
Cary and Burges' Plateo.
Sir Thomas Browne's Works.
Riley's Plantury Literally translated.
Day's Summary and Analysis of Plato.
Burke's Greek Anthology.
Socrates' Ecclesiastical History.
Xenophon's Cyropaedia and Hellene.
Anabasis and Memorabilia.
Minor Works.
Templeton's Workshop Companion.
Beeton's Classical Dictionary.
European Celebrities.
Playford's Hints for Investors.
Clodd's The Childhood of Religion.
Eckermann Chantian's Gustave Almard's and
Julia Verne's Novels.
Ward and Lock's Pictorial Atlas of Nature,
Men, Animals and Plants of all quarters
of the Globe.

NOVELTY STORE.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1883. [142]

KELLY & WALSH
HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

LITTLE BEAUTY CIGARETTES.

VANITY FAIR CIGARETTES.

NEW VANITY FAIR CIGARETTES.

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS

OF

THE FOLLOWING CHOICE BRANDS: VILLAR VILLAR, LA FLOR, LA FLOR DE

HENRY CLAY, BELINDA, ROSA-DI-SANTIAGO, LA ESPANOLA, FLOR

DE ALMA, FLOR DE MURIAS, LA DALIA, FLOR DE MAYO,

LA MATILDE H DE CABUNAS Y CABRAL,

INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO,

ANDREW Y. ROJAS,

&c., &c., &c.

KELLY & WALSH.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [143]

W. BREWER.

(10)

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

FOWLER'S PHRENOLOGICAL BUSTS AND HANDBOOKS.

HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN.

THE STARS AND HOW TO FIND THEM.

HOLTHAM'S EIGHT YEARS IN JAPAN.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS AND DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

NEW DESIGNS IN SQUEEZER-PLAYING CARDS.

CHEAP BOXES OF FANCY STATIONERY IN SEVERAL NEW TINTS.

CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS, LETTER BOOKS, AND COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.

TENNIS BATS; DOUBLE STRUNG.

COPYING PRESSES; FOOLSCAP AND LETTER SIZE.

CHIT BOOKS AND CHIT CASES and a quantity of NOVELTIES.

W. BREWER,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1883. [144]

SAYLE & CO'S
SHOW-ROOMS.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING EX-LATE ARRIVALS OUR FIRST DELIVERY

"NEW AUTUMN FASHIONS."

DRESS MATERIALS, JACKETS, MANTLES, MILLINERY, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES, &c., &c.

DIRECT FROM THE BEST FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARKETS.

AN EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1883. [145]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.,
GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION
DEALERS.

BACONFIELD ARCADE

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of
every description.Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at
moderate charges.Sporting Guns and Ammunition always
on hand.HIS HAS always on hand a large assortment of
CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at
Moderate Prices.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1883. [146]

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL
COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 5, D'AUGUSTA STREET.

F. D. GUEDES.

TO LET.

N. O. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL
lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [147]

F. D. GUEDES.

TO LET.

N. O. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [148]

F. D. GUEDES.

TO LET.

N. O. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [149]

F. D. GUEDES.